

WEATHER
Rain to-day and somewhat warmer.
To-morrow fair and colder. Strong
south shifting to west winds.
Full Report on Page 7

VOL. LXXVI No. 25,664

Pair Held As German Spies Here

Sent Men to Get Military
Facts in Great Britain,
Is Charge

Say "Newspaper Men"
Used Invisible Ink

Authorities Assert Informa-
tion Went to Berlin via
United States

Albert A. Sander, a former re-
porter on the "Staats-Zeitung,"
was arrested yesterday with
Charles Wunnenberg, who is as-
sociated with him in the Central
Power War Film Exchange, at 150
Nassau Street, as the head of a spy
syndicate that plotted against the
neutrality of the United States.

Spies hired in New York were
smuggled into Great Britain in the
guise of newspaper correspondents,
it is alleged, and, returning as Amer-
ican citizens, brought with them
documents written in sympathetic
ink which betrayed war secrets. In-
formation of value to Germany was
promptly transmitted, it is asserted,
from the New York headquarters.

With another reporter of the
"Staats-Zeitung" Sander attained
notoriety two years ago, when it was
charged that they lured Mrs. Rich-
ard P. Stegler into a hotel room in
an attempt to make her recant a
statement against Captain Boy-Ed
in connection with passport plots.

Then they charged her with as-
sault. She was arraigned and dis-
charged, and Magistrate Barlow ex-
pressed disappointment over his in-
ability to send the complainants to
the workhouse.

Sander, according to Charles A. Ober-
wager, his attorney, has been a citizen
of the United States for twenty-five
years. Mr. Oberwager did not know
whether Wunnenberg was a citizen.
Sander is president of the Central Pow-
ers War Film Exchange, whose offices
are on the fifteenth floor of 150 Nassau
Street. Wunnenberg is his assistant.
Sander was arrested at his home, and
Wunnenberg at the film company's of-
fice.

Says They Hired Men
According to William M. O'Leary, local
superintendent of the Department of
Justice, Sander and Wunnenberg are
charged with hiring men and sending
them to Great Britain to obtain maps,
charts and photographs and plans of
military importance, transmitting them
to this country in packages and in
letters written in sympathetic ink.

Once here he information, it is al-
leged, was disseminated to agents
of the Central powers, principally Ger-
many. Secret Service agents have been
working on the case for months, it was
said, having received a tip on the al-
leged operations soon after the arrest
in England of George Vaux Bacon, an
American newspaper man.

Bacon's photograph was forwarded
to this country by the British govern-
ment, it was said, and through this
Federal agents declare that they were
able to connect him with the operations
of the pair arrested last night.

Worked Almost a Year
The alleged activities of the junta,
which is said to have sent at least
fifteen spies to England and Ireland in
the guise of newspaper correspondents,
have been traced back to May, 1916.

Federal agents asserted that every-
thing of a military or naval character
was given to the plotters' mail. Travel-
ing as American citizens, they contin-
ued, the "correspondents" had
brought back to the United States
headquarters a great mass of letters
and documents, to be sifted out at
leisure and by more astute minds.

William Flynn, chief of the Secret
Service, led the agents who made the
arrests. The charge is conspiracy to
obtain military information in Great
Britain and forward it to Germany
through the United States. Superin-
tendent O'Leary swore to the complaint.
He was signed by Judge Learned
Hand, John C. Knox, assistant prose-
cutor in charge of the criminal branch
of the Department of Justice, prepared
the charges.

The complaint in detail charges:
That Sander and Wunnenberg did
conspire to violate Section 13 of the
United States Penal Code, in that
they began and set on foot ar-
rangements for a military enterprise,
conducted within the jurisdiction
of the United States, against the
United States, against the foreign
states with which the United States
are at peace, namely, Great Britain and
Ireland.

Charges Will Fall
The complaint further charges that
they conspired "to send out from Man-
hattan various persons to act as spies,
and in pursuance of that conspiracy
information was forwarded to the
United States from parts within the
United Kingdom and disseminated to
the enemies of the Fifth."
As it is, it is from the statements
of "my clients," said Mr. Oberwager
last night, "the whole charges will fall
down of their own accord. My clients
think that the Department of Justice
have been victimized by some persons who
have been unknown reason for wishing
to prosecute them."
My clients point to the fact that any
information obtained by them or their

agents in Great Britain and brought
to this country, or mailed here, and
later sent to Germany, would be
valueless, from every point of view,"
he continued. "That, however im-
portant the plans stolen from the
British government, they have been
changed or carried out long before the
officials in Germany could receive
them and act upon them. No, I do not
think men would be so foolish as to
risk imprisonment on such unimportant
crimes."
"My clients have been engaged in
conducting an exchange for films and
other pictures of the war, chiefly those
pictures taken from the lines of the
Central Powers. There has been a
legitimate business. I understand the
Secret Service men have watched them
for some time—that the charges, in
fact, include alleged espionage in
Great Britain and Ireland since May,
1916.

Gathered from Letters
The evidence was gathered chiefly,
it was stated at the Department of Jus-
tice, from letters apparently blank, but
which suddenly acquired legible and
"extremely interesting news" when
soaked in the juice of lemons.
Sander, a graduate of the University
of Heidelberg, whose scarred face
testifies to his corps standing, was
working in the engine room of a Brit-
ish freighter when it was sunk by a
U-boat early in the war. With a stock-
hold companion named Davis he floated
away on a bit of wreckage and was
picked up.
The German was taken to Kirkwall,
but later was released and returned to
the United States with Davis. Davis
was employed by the film concern which
Sander headed, and shortly vanished
with \$2,000 of the firm's money. He
was arrested, and is now serving time
for the theft.
Sander is dramatic critic on the
"German Journal." He is married and
lives at 876 East Fifteenth Street,
Brooklyn. Wunnenberg lives in a hotel
at Washington and Johnson Streets,
Brooklyn. He was formerly in the
"Staats-Zeitung," Brooklyn office and
later in its dramatic department.
The defendants will be arraigned in
the Federal Court at 2 o'clock this af-
ternoon.

Brooklyn Women, In Riots for Food, Wreck Pushcarts

Policemen Didn't Have the
Heart to Arrest 1,000
Hungry Participants

Women of the Williamsburg and
Brownsville sections of Brooklyn yester-
day raided 500 pushcarts and side-
walk stands which offered for sale the
potatoes and onions on which they had
declared a boycott until prices should
decline.

Stands and carts were torn to pieces,
and while their proprietors were
huddled aside, kerosene was poured
over the debris and the torch applied.
Police reserves were called from sev-
eral stations, and one woman was
trampled by the mob and had to have
medical attention.

A dozen policemen were powerless
before the women of Williamsburg.
While a single cart remained on its
wheels or a stand flaunted its onions
and potatoes they rushed madly
through the streets shunting the pa-
trolmen to one side.

No arrests were made.
"I didn't have the heart to do it,"
said Sergeant Gillen. "They were just
crazy with hunger, and I don't see how
I could blame them."
Since Friday onions have jumped
from 13 to 18 cents a pound in the
Brownsville district and potatoes are
selling at 7 and 8 cents a pound. Beef
and poultry are bringing 30 and 32
cents a pound.

The women's side of the case was
told last night by one of their number
at a mass meeting called by the pedlers
of the community at Plaza Hall to ex-
plain why they were not to blame for
the high prices of food. She was Mrs.
Sarah Weisbrod. At her heels as she
climbed to the platform were her five
small children.

"My husband, a tailor, makes \$8 a
week. My children are so small I can't
work to help out," she said. "All win-
ter I've been going out to buy food for
the day, and every day I have found
things higher. The last two weeks
things jumped so quick I can't keep
track. This morning I gave the chil-
dren a little breakfast, but my husband
and I—well, we didn't eat since last night."

"This afternoon I went out to get
something for supper. All my money
wasn't enough for food. It was the
same with other women. My chil-
dren began to cry. I snatched at a
potato and ran. The pedler ran after
me and then the other women got
everything on his cart. That's how it
started. I didn't want to do wrong,
but I must have enough to eat for my
children."

Abraham Zerring, who presided, told
how he and his fellows were forced to
pay \$10 a barrel for potatoes. Those
who bought found it difficult, he said,
to sell at a profit.
The district in which the rioting oc-
curred is like the East Side of Manhat-
tan, being practically on the Brooklyn
plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge.
Immigrants are jammed with families
for blocks around Plaza Hall. As many
as forty families are said to live in small
six story tenements.
The workers are small, and most of the
marketing is done from pushcarts.
All stores, even those of clothing, were
closed in the district last night. Their
proprietors asserted they would not
open while the people were in their
inflamed state of mind.

DUKE GIVES UP HIS TITLE TO BECOME U. S. CITIZEN

Sicilian Noble Forswears Allegiance to
Victor Emmanuel
Among the 146 aliens who applied
yesterday for citizenship at the Federal
Naturalization Bureau was Francis
Tagliavira, known in Sicily as the Duke
of Alagona. He was born thirty-nine
years ago, at Palermo, and came to the
United States on September 4, 1916. He
is a shipping clerk, and lives at 463
West Twenty-third Street.
In addition to forswearing allegiance
to Victor Emmanuel III, Tagliavira
renounced his title.

JUST A QUESTION OF TIME



Washington, Feb. 19.—The hesita-
tion by President Wilson to take fur-
ther action in the German crisis,
even in regard to arming American
ships and ending the blockade of
American shipping, appears to be
based on the forlorn hope that Ger-
many will back down. It appears to
be the President's purpose to post-
pone action of any sort as long as
possible.
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Leave Way Open for
Backdown

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Appeal to Kaiser

Envoy to Urge Peace, Is
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SEVEN SHIPS REPORTED DESTROYED BY U-BOATS

The results of the German sub-
marine campaign from February 1
to date are:

REPORTED SUNK YESTERDAY	Tons.
Okement, British	4,330
Iolo, British	3,903
*Mar Adriatico, Spanish...	2,410
Hugo Hamilton, Swedish...	2,144
*Dalmata, Norwegian...	1,773
Gravina, British	1,140
Maria, Italian	1,080
Total	16,780

* Sunk Feb. 11 ** Sunk Feb. 9
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED
Number of ships, 117; tonnage,
245,143.
TOTAL SINCE FEBRUARY 1
Number of ships, 124; tonnage,
261,923; British, 78; other Allied,
8; American, 2; other neutrals, 36.

Funston Falls Dead At Border

Stricken While Playing With
Child in San Antonio
Hotel

Aguinaldo's Captor
Had Exciting Career

Noted for Exploits in Philip-
pines, San Francisco and
Mexico

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 19.—
Major General Frederick Funston,
commanding the Southern Depart-
ment of the United States army, and
one of the leading figures in the
country's military history since his
capture of Aguinaldo, in the Philip-
pines, died from acute indigestion
to-night. He collapsed in a hotel
soon after dining with friends and
did not regain consciousness.
General Funston was at his office
to-day, with no sign of ill health.
After dinner he began to play with
a child of one of the guests. He
fell unconscious before any one
could reach him.
Lieutenant Colonel M. W. Ireland,
Medical Corps, U. S. A., General
Funston's physician, said to-night:
"General Funston's death was the
caused by angina sclerosis of the
arteries of the heart. Death was al-
most immediate and without pain."
Colonel Ireland said General Fun-
ston had been under his care for the
last two weeks and for several days
had been virtually well. Two weeks
ago he had an attack of acute indig-
estion, and since had been extreme-
ly careful in diet.
Tasks Had Been Difficult
Ever since March, 1910, when he
was placed in command of all United
States forces on the Mexican bor-
der, General Funston had worked
unusually hard. At critical times
he frequently remained on duty
continuously for twenty-four hours.
News of his death was dispatched
to Mrs. Funston, who is visiting in
California. No arrangements for
the funeral have been made.
General Funston's last words
were: "How beautiful it is!" He
referred to the "Beautiful Blue Dan-
ube" waltz which the hotel orchestra
was playing.
Since the Civil War the United
States has had no military commander
whose fighting qualities and brilliant
exploits so endeared him to the people
as the little red-headed Kansan who
fought with Gomez against the Span-
iards in Cuba and with the 20th Kansas
Volunteers against the Spaniards and
the Ladrones in the Philippines.
From the day when he took command
of Gomez's artillery until the hour of
his death Frederick Funston was the
name most likely to pop into an Amer-
ican's mind at the suggestion of mili-
tary prowess. Yet one of the greatest
services he rendered to his country was
in time of peace.
When San Francisco was falling into
the hands of its enemies and its inhab-
itants and its regulars who brought
order out of chaos, supervised the re-
fugees and quelled looters with a
stern hand. He was in command of
troops in the Presidio, and San Fran-
cisco speedily awoke from its homeless,
lawless state to find itself under mar-
tial law, tent sites picked with a view
to sanitation, water supply under strict
guard and food conserved and distrib-
uted with the strict impartiality of
army rationing.
Capture of Aguinaldo
But it was the capture of the crafty
Aguinaldo that enshrined Funston as
hero in the hearts of Americans. It
was his campaign against Aguinaldo
that won him the title of "the great
trooper," and though by a less sensa-
tional route he had attained the rank
of major general, the boys who used to
hum—
Well, I'd like to know who's running this
country now?
Is it me or Emilio Aguinaldo?
looked forward with the utmost con-
fidence to seeing their hero regenerate
the army of their country and win new
honors.
Famous Reply to Otis
Stuffy, red headed, indomitable, he
was a figure to capture a boy's imagi-
nation and hold his place forever and
make the hearts of men beat faster.
It was easy to picture and regard with
affection a red-headed man, barely five
feet five inches in height, his very beard
bristling with pugnacity, "How long
you hold your position, Funston?"
"Until my regiment is mustered out!"
His administration of affairs in Vera
Cruz, where he carried out the Presi-
dent's order with firm hand, simply
holding the city when every influence
about him was centred upon forcing
the American army into actual fighting
with the Mexicans, was another nota-
ble service.
The American troops had been in
possession of Vera Cruz only a few
days when one of the Mexican generals
sent in a message saying, in most po-
lite terms, that he was unable to longer
restrain his troops, and that they were
about to advance and drive the Ameri-
cans into the sea.
"If you can't hold your troops back
I can't," was the laconic message Fun-
ston sent back.
When Vera Cruz was occupied Major
General Wood, Chief of Staff, selected

Order Fighting Forces Appraised For President

Wilson Wants to Know Exact
Degree of Army and
Navy Strength

By Arthur S. Draper
(By Cable to The Tribune)
London, Feb. 19.—Britain
continues to watch the United
States closely, but the ma-
jority of the people consider
that the critical point has
been passed. They believe
Germany has attained one of
her objectives in keeping
American shipping off the
seas and can see little gain
in committing an overt act
and bringing on a declaration
of war that could bring little
more.

Tie-Up of U. S. Ships Victory for Germany

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Yarrowdale Men, Twice 'Released,' Are Still Held

Berlin Answers Washington's
Fifth Demand with a Third
Promise to Free Them

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, Feb. 19.—The State De-
partment received to-day through the
Spanish government a third assurance
that the Yarrowdale prisoners would
be released. There was no explana-
tion or apology for the failure to
keep the first and second promises, nor
any promise when the third would be
fulfilled. Meanwhile, the men are still
held.
Germany first promised just before
the break in relations to release the
seventy-two men, but decided to detain
them when Gerard was recalled. The
unofficial explanation was that the Ger-
man government wanted to be sure of
the legal treatment of Germans and
their property, particularly the German
ships, in this country.
Fifth Demand Sent Saturday
Secretary Lansing announced to-day
that he had sent last Saturday a mes-
sage to the Berlin Foreign Office,
through the Spanish Ambassador, stat-
ing that the United States "expected"
the immediate release of the prisoners.
This formula, in diplomatic usage, is
equivalent to a summary demand. This
is the fifth demand made. The release
of the men, according to the American
understanding, includes their trans-
portation to the German frontier.
Unless official word that the men had
been released was received within a
"reasonable" time, officials said, a per-
emptory demand would be forwarded
through the Spanish government.
The Yarrowdale issue has been one
of the most irritating that has arisen
between Germany and the United States.
The holding of American ships in port
by the terror threats of Germany,
is even more disturbing.

German Workers Reject Peace Plea Sent by Gompers

Trades Federation Refuses to
Oppose U-Boat War Unless
Britain Lifts Blockade

London, Feb. 19.—The Berlin "Vor-
warts" says that a Copenhagen dis-
patch to the Exchange Telegraph Com-
pany publishes the cablegram of Samuel
Gompers, president of the American
Federation of Labor, to President Legien
of the German Federation of Labor
Trades Unions and the reply of Presi-
dent Legien.
Mr. Gompers cabled: "Can you bring
influence to bear on your government
so that a breach with the United States
may be avoided?"
President Legien replied: "Since the
war broke out the German laboring
classes have worked for peace, and they
are against every extension of the war.
The refusal of the enemy to consider
the sincere German peace offer, the
continuation of the dreadful war of
starvation directed against our women
and children and old people, and the
open confession of our enemies that
their war aim is the annihilation of
Germany—all that has caused a sharp-
ened submarine war.
"Influence on our side on the govern-
ment is only possible if America
can persuade England to give up her
war of starvation."
"Appeal to the American workmen
not to permit themselves to become the
tools of the war baiters and not to
contribute further to the spread of war
by travelling through the blockaded
zone. The international working
classes must unwaveringly work for
immediate peace."

Berlin Names Three Ships Sunk by One Submarine

The British steamer Yarrowdale
sunk by one submarine

Berlin, Feb. 15 (by wireless to Say-
ville, Feb. 19).—The Overseas News
Agency announces that one German
submarine has sunk the British steamer
Gravina, of 1,140 tons, loaded with
fruit; the Italian sailing ship Maria,
of 1,980 tons, with a cargo of coffee for
London, and the Swedish sailing ship
Hugo Hamilton, of 2,144 tons, carry-
ing saltpeper.
According to the Overseas agency,
the sinking of these three vessels was
the work of the submarine previously
reported as having sunk, in all, vessels
of an aggregate tonnage of 35,000.
Her other victims were unnamed, but
are described as follows:
A steamer loaded with war material
was sunk off the coast of France;
a steamer of 3,200 tons, with a general
cargo for Australia; a sailing ship of
2,000 tons, loaded with corn; a 3,000-
ton steamer carrying coal to France;
a sailing ship of 2,700 tons, loaded with
saltpeper for Bordeaux; three other
steamers, aggregating 9,500 tons, and
six trawlers, of a total tonnage of 800.
From these vessels eighteen prisoners
among whom were four captains,
were brought into a German port.
"Several submarines which have re-
turned from voyages in the North Sea
report that they saw no traffic there,"
adds the Overseas agency.

Skipper, Wife and Girl On U-Boat Eight Days

London, Feb. 19.—Two ships, aggre-
gating 8,233 tons, were reported by
Lloyds to-day as having been sunk.
They were the British steamers Okem-
ent and Iolo. No loss of life is
recorded.
Captain Jacobson, of the Norwegian
ship Thor II, who with his wife and
daughter were taken aboard a German
submarine after the sinking of his ves-
sel two weeks ago, arrived at Copen-
hagen to-day, says a dispatch from the
Danish capital to the Exchange Tele-
graph Company. The captain and his
family spent eight days on board the
submarine and in the course of that
time the U-boat sank two British
steamers and a trawler.
One of the steamers, according to the
captain, was loaded with ammunition,
and, as it was sunk without warning,
the explosion was so sudden and violent
that the submarine was severely
damaged and forced to return to port.

TAFT ENROLLS AS RESERVE; CAVALRY HIS BEST HOPE

Horseback Riding Only Military Train-
ing, 265-Pounder Claims
(Special to The Tribune)
Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19.—A former
President of the United States was en-
rolled to-day in the Connecticut mili-
tary census, the first New Haven man
to be visited by a census agent. The
facts about the distinguished reservist
are these:
His name is William Howard Taft.
He is a professor of law, in his fifty-
ninth year.
He says that he can ride a horse,
adding: "But it would be hard on the
horse."
He says that he cannot handle a team
or drive an automobile. He is a fairly
good swimmer, he says, and, being a
lawyer, he has no other occupation.
He cannot sail a boat, operate a wire-
less or understand telegraphy.
He weighs 265 pounds and is 5 feet
10 1/2 inches in height.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS ROB AMERICAN DUCK HUNTERS

Threatened with Death, They Tell
American Army Colonel
Yuma, Ariz., Feb. 19.—Three Amer-
ican duck hunters who ventured into
Mexico yesterday were held up by two
Mexicans dressed in soldiers' uniforms
and robbed of \$1,000 in cash, two shot-
guns and a rifle, and one of them was
threatened with death, according to
their story related here to-day by
Colonel Richard H. Wilson, command-
ing the 14th United States Infantry.
Captain John B. Shuman was detailed
to investigate the incident.

GERMANY WILL LEVY \$312,500,000 NEW TAXES

Budget for 1917 Will Include Tariff on
Coal and Transportation
Berlin, Feb. 19 (by wireless to Say-
ville).—The German budget for 1917,
says the Overseas News Agency, pro-
vides in round figures for \$312,500,000
new income from taxation. Among
other taxes levied will be those on the
value of coal production and on trans-
portation by rail and water. On the
other hand, the service and public debt
will be increased by the same amount.
The ordinary budget balance shows
on both sides \$1,235,459,015.

GERMAN RAIDER NOW RANGES TO SOUTH OF GIBRALTAR

American Wireless Operator Picks Up
British Warning to Merchants
The German raider still is traversing
the Atlantic, and when last sighted was
about 1,000 miles west of Gibraltar, ac-
cording to Donald Templeton, wireless
operator aboard the Mallory liner Concho,
which after West and Galveston
ducked at Bayonne yesterday.
Templeton says he saw a number of
British cruisers off the Florida coast
and that he picked up the following
message being sent out to "all British
merchant vessels":
"Enemy raider may be met anywhere
in Atlantic. Raider last sighted 1,000
miles west of Gibraltar. Vessel is about
350 feet long, 4,000 tons, well armed
and fitted with torpedo tubes. British
vessels are warned to avoid all trade
routes. Keep sharp lookout and show
no unnecessary lights."
Templeton said he received the news
of the break with Germany by wireless
when he was off the coast of Florida,
and that eighteen German passengers
aboard the steamer were ordered to re-
turn to New York.

U-BOAT SMOKE SCREEN ON SHIP AT BALTIMORE

Freighter Lakedon Equipped with De-
vice for Hiding from Enemies
Baltimore, Feb. 19.—The Donaldson
Line freighter Lakedon, of Glasgow,
provided with the new smoke device of
the British Admiralty to protect ship-
ping from submarine attacks, arrived
yesterday. According to one of the
gunners the new device can generate
enough smoke in several minutes to
mask a vessel from the enemy's view
for several hours.

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